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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director
Assistance to the Government of Mauritania
Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	$5 million, of which $4.5 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $500,000 may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case, UNFPA would seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	To be determined
Duration:	Five years
Estimated starting date:	January 1992
Executing agencies:	Government of Mauritania United Nations International Labour Organisation (ILO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Health Organization (WHO)
Government co-ordinating agency:	Ministry of Planning

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MAURITANIA

Demographic facts

Population Total (000)	
Total	2,024
Males	1,000
Females	1,024
Sex ratio (/100 females)	97.6
Urban	852
Rural	1,173
Per cent urban	42.1
Population in year 2000 (000)	2,685
Functional age groups (%)	
Young child: 0-4	18.2
Child: 5-14	26.4
Youth: 15-24	18.7
Elderly: 60+	5.0
65+	3.1
Women: 15-49	22.8
Median age (years)	17.7
Dependency ratios: total	91.2
(/100) Aged 0-14	85.2
Aged 65+	5.9
Agricultural population density (/hectare of arable land)	6.39
Population density (/sq. km.)	2
Average annual change (000)	
Population increase	61
Births	99
Deaths	38
Net migration	0
Annual population total (% growth)	2.80
Urban	5.66
Rural	0.44
Crude birth rate (/1000)	45.4
Crude death rate (/1000)	17.4
Net migration rate (/1000)	0
Total fertility rate (/woman)	6.39
Gross reproduction rate (/woman)	3.15
Net reproduction rate (/woman)	2.23
Infant mortality rate (/1000)	117
Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Males	46.4
Females	49.7
Both sexes	48.0
GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988)	480

Sources: Population density on arable land is derived from two publications issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: FAO Production Yearbook 1985 and World-wide Estimates and Projections of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Population Segments 1950-2025, ESS/MIS/86/2; gross national production per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1990. Figures for population, total population by sex, population by age group, age indicators, urban-rural population, and population density (/sq. km.) refer to the year 1990; figures for average annual change, rate of annual change, and fertility and mortality are the five-year averages for 1990-1995. These data are from the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, World population prospects: 1988.

I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) proposes to support a population programme over a five-year period, in the amount of $5 million, of which $4.5 million would be committed from UNFPA regular resources, starting January 1992, to assist the Government of Mauritania, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, in achieving its population and development objectives. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $500,000 may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. This will be the third cycle of UNFPA assistance in Mauritania. The second UNFPA programme, approved for four years by the Governing Council in June 1987, in the amount of $3.3 million, has been extended to December 1991 in order to synchronize UNFPA's assistance programme with the Government's national development plan and with UNDP's programme of assistance.

2. The proposed programme for the period 1992-1996 is based on the findings and recommendations of a UNFPA Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) mission which visited Mauritania in July 1990, the lessons learned during the implementation of the two previous programmes, and additional consultations with national authorities on programme priorities. The programme takes into account the strategy for UNFPA assistance in sub-Saharan Africa (document DP/1987/37) and the Fund's implementation strategy to deal with issues concerning women, population and development (document DP/1987/38).

3. The proposed programme aims at accelerating the process of population policy formulation and the development of a coherent, comprehensive programme which will provide the framework for population activities in Mauritania. The immediate objectives are: (a) to increase the demand for and improve the delivery of child-spacing services; (b) to enhance the participation of women in population and development activities; and (c) to increase the level of awareness and understanding among politicians, religious leaders, and technicians of the interrelationships between population and development.

4. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, would be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action; that is, that population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)); that respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14 (e)); and that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

5. Mauritania is a vast country with a population of approximately 2 million inhabitants. Population density is very low (1.9 inhabitants per square kilometre), but rapid desertification (as much as 6 kilometres a year) is forcing nomads to settle down, mostly in urban areas, which, according to United Nations estimates, are growing at a rate of 5.6 per cent a year and now account for 42 per cent of population. This has had a dramatic effect on the proportion of nomads in Mauritania's population, which dropped from 83 per cent in 1960 to only 12 per cent in 1988, as well as on cities' ability to cope with the pace of urbanization. The most rapid growth has taken place in Nouakchott, the capital, which grew from 5,000 inhabitants in 1960 to almost 400,000 in 1988 and now accounts for some 60 per cent of the country's urban population.

6. Although the population growth rate of 2.9 per cent is among the more moderate rates in sub-Saharan Africa, it is relatively high compared to the country's economic development (which actually declined by 0.4 per cent for the period 1965-1988) and considering that the population will double in less than 25 years. Moreover, the rate is likely to rise in the near future as infant mortality rates decline. The mean age at marriage is 20 years for women and 28 years for men. Nearly a third of all households are headed by women, primarily because of the migration of males triggered by persistent drought. Less than 40 per cent of those aged 6 to 14 attend school, and drop-out rates are fairly high, especially among girls (27 per cent in 1988-1989) at the secondary level. Nearly 71 per cent of the women and 52 per cent of the men are illiterate.

7. In part because of Mauritania's very low population density the Government does not perceive population as a critical issue. It has, however, agreed in principle on the need to improve the distribution of the country's human and economic resources throughout the territory. This will be done within the framework of a national programme of "territorial redistribution".

8. Although the Government has not adopted an explicit population policy, it has in recent years supported population activities. For example, in July 1986 the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare approved the integration of child-spacing activities into its health structure. The following February, the Ministry of Justice and Islamic Orientation endorsed child-spacing activities emphasizing education and prevention, provided such activities were in conformity with the tenets of Islam. Such approval, however, signalled not an endorsement of family planning but rather an increasing understanding of the relationship between child spacing and mother and child health.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

9. For the period 1974 to 1991, UNFPA allocated a total of approximately $9.7 million for population activities in Mauritania, covering all areas of UNFPA's programme. Despite some success, UNFPA programmes encountered a number of problems and constraints hampering programme development and implementation. These included, among others: (a) lack of a population policy or sectoral strategy; (b) relatively low government commitment to population matters; (c) weak or inadequate infrastructures and equipment; (d) lack of data; and (e) inadequate training and insufficient staff mobility. The programme also suffered from the effects of Mauritania's structural adjustment programme and certain socio-cultural influences.

Maternal and child health and family planning

10. UNFPA assistance in this sector amounts to over $2.7 million for the period 1978-1991. The Fund's first project aimed at strengthening the capacity of national medical and paramedical personnel to deliver maternal and child health (MCH) services and to disseminate support information. The second phase, which started in 1985, was intended to expand MCH services. Following an in-depth evaluation in 1988, the main objective of the present phase, operational since 1989, is to introduce and integrate child-spacing services into those of MCH.

11. UNFPA assistance supported the training in MCH of medical and paramedical personnel as well as traditional birth attendants, providing 7 long-term fellowships in such areas as gynaecology, health

education, public health and nutrition, and 24 short-term fellowships for training in health education, community health, and family planning. UNFPA also supported the repair and renovation of 29 health establishments, including 3 maternity centres; the production of various information, education and communication (IEC) materials; the supply of medical equipment and contraceptives; and the improvement of the MCH management information system. The Fund also arranged for technical assistance to develop the child-spacing training curriculum to be introduced into the public health schools. Despite the efforts made so far, the situation with regard to the health of mothers and children in Mauritania remains disturbing: mortality and morbidity rates are still high (infant and maternal mortality rates are 158 per 1,000 and 500 per 100,000 live births, respectively); women suffer from complications arising from too many and too frequent pregnancies; and only 30 per cent of the population has reasonable access to modern health services.

Information, education and communication

12. In the population IEC sector, UNFPA has supported a series of activities that are integrated, in one way or another, into the programmes of various public institutions and are complementary to the awareness-creation activities funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Fund has been increasing such support since the end of USAID funding in mid-1990.

13. In the area of formal education, UNFPA assisted the Government in integrating family life and population education into the curricula of secondary and technical schools, the primary school level having been assigned to a project to be funded by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Other activities included the creation and putting into operation of a documentation centre, and the training of project staff. The Fund expects all remaining activities in this area (the training of teachers, development of curriculum and testing) to be completed before the end of the current programme cycle.

14. The Fund supported a number of IEC activities at MCH centres, including family planning motivation and counselling. Other UNFPA-supported activities included: the convening of a national seminar to prepare a national IEC strategy; the sensitization of local authorities and the general public to the new civil registration system and its importance for national development; and the organization of a series of national awareness-creation seminars on such subjects as population and development, women and development, and population trends in Mauritania. UNFPA assistance to this sector amounts to approximately $500,000 for the period 1987-1991.

Data collection and analysis

15. UNFPA assistance helped to establish the principal sources of population data in Mauritania, notably the first and second population censuses of 1976 and 1988, respectively. Preliminary data from the census have been made available for use by planners, but official publication of the results is awaiting the approval of the National Commission on the Census. Analysis of the census data is to start in 1991, to be followed by the publication of a monograph on each region and the undertaking of a study on women and another on youth. UNFPA has also assisted government efforts to improve the country's civil registration system, starting in 1988 with the strengthening of the system in four pilot areas -- the capital city and three regional capitals. While the results of these efforts have been encouraging (some 261 rural communities now have their own registration centres), major obstacles remain, most notably the very wide dispersion of the population over vast stretches of territory and the difficult and extremely expensive communication and transportation systems. A study on population, migration and economic conditions, planned as part of the

second country programme, was deferred owing to the limited capacity of existing institutions. Total UNFPA assistance to this sector amounts to over $3 million for the period 1972-1991.

Population policy formulation

16. The Centre for Demographic and Social Research, established in 1983 with UNFPA support, has since 1986 assumed increasing responsibility for preparing the groundwork for the formulation of a national population policy. The Centre, located in the National Directorate of Statistics and Demography, has provided the institutional base within the Government for addressing issues concerning population and development. It has therefore assisted sectoral ministries in integrating population factors into sectoral development plans, in co-ordinating population-related activities between the various ministries, and in providing middle-level training in demography and statistics. The Centre has also contributed substantially to a better understanding of Mauritania's population problems, carrying out numerous studies on a wide variety of subjects, including the influence of the status and role of women on fertility and infant mortality, the socio-economic determinants of fertility and child spacing, and the integration of population variables into education, health and employment programmes.

17. A 1988 technical review of UNFPA support to the Centre recommended that the Centre be re-structured to enable it to function more effectively as the government focal point for co-ordinating population activities. The Government subsequently established a different focal point for population activities, placing it under the direct authority of the Minister's Cabinet in the Ministry of Planning. The focal point has been given the responsibility of assisting in the programming of population activities for the next programme cycle and of overseeing the operations of the Centre.

Women, population and development

18. Although government support for women-in-development (WID) activities has increased in recent years, a study of 37 development projects showed that the WID component of these projects tended to be marginal or neglected. This demonstrated the need for a coherent strategy to ensure the systematic and purposeful integration of women into development activities. UNFPA provided assistance to the newly created (1988) Ministry of Women's Affairs, Handicrafts and Tourism to help it get organized and formulate programmes of action. However, the Ministry was disbanded in 1989 and the section responsible for women's affairs was transferred.

Other external assistance

19. UNICEF and USAID are the other major donors supporting maternal and child health/child spacing (MCH/CS) activities in Mauritania. UNICEF has been providing an average annual amount of $1 million for training of traditional birth attendants and village workers in service delivery. Up to 1989, USAID had contributed about $200,000 a year for the construction of health facilities, the procurement of contraceptives, the implementation of support to IEC activities and the undertaking of research by the Centre for Demographic and Social Research. The World Bank has provided limited support for preparatory activities for the new phase of a health and population project and for activities of the civil registration project.

20. Other donors active in Mauritania include the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), which has been a major supporter of the Pan-Arab child and maternal health survey (PAPCHILD), and the Mauritanian Association for the Promotion of the Family,

an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the only non-governmental organization (NGO) active in the field of family planning in Mauritania. A multitude of donors jointly funded the 1988 population census, including, in addition to UNFPA, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Saudi Fund, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Iraqi Fund, the Arab League and the French Technical Assistance Agency.

IV. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1992-1996

21. The third programme of UNFPA assistance proposed for Mauritania is based on the observations and recommendations of the PRSD mission that visited the country in July 1990, and on the experience gained during the implementation of the two previous programmes (1980-1990). The objectives of the programme are detailed in paragraph 3 above. The programme strategy designed to achieve these objectives would be: (a) to give high priority to preparing a national family welfare programme for the development, implementation and co-ordination of all MCH/CS activities in the country; (b) to develop a comprehensive, multisectoral population IEC strategy aimed at specific target groups (policy makers, religious leaders, men, women, youth); (c) to strengthen the present system of data collection and analysis, ensuring adequate and effective utilization of the data collected; (d) to establish an effective mechanism to co-ordinate all donor assistance in the population field; (e) to conduct operational research to improve the development and implementation of population activities; and (f) to formulate a national population policy towards the end of the programme.

Maternal and child health and family planning

22. UNFPA assistance to this sector aims at increasing the percentage of the population having reasonable access to MCH/CS services from the present 30 per cent to 50 per cent by the year 1996, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Government's objective of enhancing the well-being of the Mauritanian family. In order to achieve a coverage rate of 50 per cent by 1996, UNFPA would assist government efforts to increase knowledge about child spacing, respond to existing demand and generate additional demand for child-spacing services. This would involve the training of staff, renovation of MCH/CS centres, and provision of equipment, contraceptives and some basic drugs for MCH/CS activities. The setting up of a National Family Welfare Programme will facilitate the planning, implementation and co-ordination of all MCH/CS activities; while the involvement of regional medical directors at all stages of programme development and implementation would ensure their commitment and active participation. In order to respond effectively to the existing demand and to meet unmet needs for child-spacing services, these services would be integrated progressively into the daily activities of all MCH units in Nouakchott District and in five selected regions as well as into the medical services available to workers. The strategy utilized in this sector will be based on the Safe Motherhood approach.

23. A related objective would be to establish an effective system for managing MCH/CS services and for collecting service statistics. A strategy for training in MCH/CS would be developed with special attention to the training of traditional birth attendants in safe delivery methods and in risk identification and referral, with the aim of promoting safe motherhood. Operations research on such subjects as determinants of maternal mortality, underlying causes of infant mortality, and contraceptive effectiveness rates, would be funded, and the results used to improve the delivery of child-spacing services and information. To improve interagency collaboration, private practitioners (pharmacists, gynaecologists, general practitioners) as well as the Mauritanian Association for the Promotion of the Family would be

encouraged to participate in the activities of the MCH/CS sector, for example, in IEC activities as well as distribution of contraceptives. UNFPA would provide a total amount of $2 million for this sector.

Information, education and communication

24. The PRSD mission found that owing to the absence of a national population policy or a national IEC strategy, coupled with a delay in implementing some of the IEC activities, the dissemination of information on population issues and variables is grossly inadequate. This is compounded by a shortage of personnel trained in IEC techniques. The main objective of UNFPA assistance to this sector is to ensure adequate IEC support for all population activities in the country. Accordingly, the UNFPA strategy in this sector rests on: (a) the development of a realistic multi-sectoral, multi-media IEC strategy; (b) the production of appropriate IEC materials, taking into account the socio-cultural environment in which these would be used; (c) the revitalization of the fight against, or prevention of, sexually transmitted diseases and infertility; and (d) the reinstatement of the Husbands' School, which before its discontinuation had been an innovative approach involving men in child-spacing activities.

25. At the formal education level, UNFPA would continue to assist the introduction, on a pilot basis, of the concepts and notions of population and family life education into secondary and technical schools, with particular emphasis on responsible parenthood. In this regard, funds would be provided for training of curriculum developers and other teachers, production of audio-visual materials, organization of study tours, training of trainers and pretesting of exercises. Furthermore, the possibility of collaborating with UNICEF in the development of an appropriate family life education project for primary schools would be explored, based on the results of the needs assessment exercise currently being undertaken by UNICEF.

26. At the community level, UNFPA would provide assistance to enable the Government to expand IEC activities such as motivational sessions on MCH/CS to women's promotion centres and to other groups. In view of the present low level of information on the rationale for child spacing, the position of the Government on child spacing and the general lack of knowledge of other problems affecting women and youth (e.g., abortion, teen-age pregnancy, malnutrition), various IEC activities to address those specific themes would be developed. In addition, multi-service information and documentation centres would be created in Nouakchott and the five regions where UNFPA would be operating. The Fund would also provide training for journalists and fellowships for medical personnel and community development and social welfare officers to study such areas as family life education for out-of-school youths and adults; counselling techniques, programme development and management, and IEC materials production. A national colloquium on Islam and Family Planning would be organized, with assistance from UNFPA. Participation would be enlarged to include neighbouring and Malaysian Islamic authorities. A total of $1 million would be provided for the IEC sector.

Data collection and analysis

27. In order to ensure that the population data collected during the 1988 population census would be utilized, further assistance for the analysis and publication of the census data is proposed, with particular emphasis on: (a) carrying out a demographic survey to update census data; (b) publication of census data on women in Mauritania; and (c) identification of migratory movements. The strengthening of the civil registration and vital statistics system is of crucial importance for a vast country like Mauritania, where the per capita cost of census taking is enormous compared to other countries. The country has made impressive progress towards putting into place the required legislation, creating 163 registration points,

training staff and developing a family registration booklet. The World Bank intends to complement the UNFPA assistance with support for up-country activities (training, equipment, functioning of registration centres). UNFPA support would thus be for the strengthening of the central and regional offices, including an enhancing of the supervisory capacity of these offices. UNFPA would provide $550,000 for these activities; an additional $200,000 would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Population policy formulation

28. While acknowledging the considerable effort of past programmes to improve the data and information base on the population situation in Mauritania, the PRSD mission noted, however, that the results of the various studies, surveys, and seminars had not been adequately utilized for programme development. UNFPA assistance to this sector would therefore aim at strengthening the national capability to co-ordinate population activities and to formulate a population policy. The most important activity in the preparatory phase of policy formulation would be the design of a well-targeted IEC programme. An integral component of such a programme would be the holding of a national debate on population issues so as to arrive at a consensus on the contents of the population policy and programmes. At the same time, the capacities of the central co-ordinating unit in the Ministry of Planning would be strengthened to enable it to initiate the population policy and programme formulation process and to provide the appropriate institutional framework for overseeing the implementation of the population policy and the monitoring and co-ordination of its corresponding programme.

29. UNFPA would also provide assistance for a study on migration, aimed at clarifying current trends in the movements of population, including the identification of the "push and pull factors" that account for the present extremely high urbanization rate. The results of the survey would provide indispensable information for the planning of population and human resources, to which policy the Government has given a high priority under its Economic Consolidation Programme. A total amount of $850,000 would be provided for this sector, $300,000 of which for the study on migration would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Women, population and development

30. UNFPA assistance to this sector would focus on assisting the Government in developing a national strategy to promote the status and role of women, including linkages to population variables. The effort to develop a coherent, co-ordinated approach to improving the status of women would require the collaboration of all government and donor agencies working in this area, as well as the undertaking of a number of research studies by the various sectoral ministries involved. The central co-ordinating unit in the Ministry of Planning in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat for the Promotion of Women would be responsible for co-ordinating these activities as well as for formulating a national strategy based on the inputs from the various sources.

31. In addition to publishing a special volume on Women in Mauritania as part of its support to the dissemination of census results, UNFPA would provide assistance for the printing in popular format of other documents providing information on women, such as the results of studies on women undertaken by the Centre for Demographic and Social Research, and in particular the publication of simplified versions of legal and religious texts protecting the rights of women and children. UNFPA would also support IEC activities aimed at women, promoting child spacing and safe motherhood through the media and other means of communication, and through the Centres de Promotion Féminine in the rural and urban areas which were

created to serve women exclusively. These centres would themselves be the target of IEC activities, sensitizing them to the emerging needs of the family as a whole and training them to provide counselling services in child spacing and to advise women on their reproductive role and their rights. This would require a preliminary study on the capabilities of these centres. UNFPA would provide a total amount of $300,000 for this sector.

Programme reserve

32. The proposed country programme would contain a reserve of $100,000 in order to allow the Fund to respond to unforeseen needs.

Programme co-ordination

33. The newly created co-ordinating unit in the Ministry of Planning is responsible for the overall co-ordination of all population activities in the country. Individual sectoral ministries and departments are responsible for the day-to-day co-ordination of activities in their respective areas. However, the co-ordination of population activities, especially those in the MCH/CS sector, must be further institutionalized to ensure effective programme delivery and performance. This will require greater collaboration and dialogue between and among government ministries, donors and executing and implementing agencies. UNFPA would work closely with its partner organizations in the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), notably with UNICEF in developing an appropriate family life education project for primary schools (see para. 25), to facilitate the work of the co-ordinating unit in this area.

Programme monitoring, evaluation and management

34. All projects would have built-in monitoring and evaluation components to monitor implementation at regular intervals and to assess the results and contributions of activities to the achievement of the overall goal of population activities in the country. Although government execution of projects will be encouraged to the extent permitted by the management and absorptive capacities of government institutions, the implementation of some major activities, such as the development of national IEC and MCH/CS strategies, the organization of overseas study tours, technical back-stopping and the formulation of a national population policy, would be entrusted to competent international organizations. The services and technical support of UNFPA-funded regional inter-disciplinary teams would be requested as and when necessary. The proposed programme would be closely monitored by the Country Director for Mauritania, who is based in Mali, assisted by a National Programme Officer, a finance assistant and secretary, under the general guidance of the UNFPA Representative, who is also the UNDP Resident Representative. Progress reports would be prepared on an annual basis; tripartite reviews would be held annually. The Country Director would visit Mauritania at least twice a year. There would be a mid-term review in 1994, to be organized jointly with UNDP if possible, and a final, independent evaluation of the programme in 1996.

Financial summary

35. As indicated in paragraph 1, a programme of $5 million, of which $4.5 million would be committed from UNFPA regular resources, is being proposed for 1992 through 1996. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $500,000 may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA would seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The following table shows how the programme areas would accommodate these two levels of funding:

	UNFPA regular resources $	Other resources $	Total $
Maternal and child health and family planning	2,000,000	--	2,000,000
Information, education and communication	1,000,000	--	1,000,000
Data collection and analysis	550,000	200,000	750,000
Population policy formulation	550,000	300,000	850,000
Women, population and development	300,000	--	300,000
Programme reserve	100,000	--	100,000
TOTAL	4,500,000	500,000	5,000,000

V. RECOMMENDATION

36. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Mauritania in the amount of $5 million for the five-year period 1992-1996;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of $4.5 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to $500,000 from UNFPA's regular resources, if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other resources, including multi-bilateral sources;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Mauritania and with the executing agencies.